Vol. XVIII and de ex

GENERAL HARRISON.

GENERAL HARRISON.

At a public dinner given to Gen. William B. Carter on the 17th ult. at Parrotteville. Tennessee, James Maloy, a revolutionary soldier, gave the following mast—"Gen. Harrison: We don't know you, nor we don't want to know you." Now, although Gen. Harrison was engaged early and zeniously in the tast war, and fought more battles than any other commander who served in it. and "neaver was beaten;" and although a vote of thanks was given him by the Legislature of Tennessee for his gillant conduct, at the battle of Tippecanous and although Congress awanted him the thanks of the nation and a gold medal for his brilliant schievement near the river Thatnest and although he shoot high in the exturnations of the people for his prudence as governor of the North. Western Territory, and for his skiliful management of the various public trusts which had been committed to him, and at the close of the war attoud in the foremost rank of the military commanders who had been secluded from public view that many of our readers can say with the Tennessee veteran, "Fe don't know you," For the gratification, then of those who would desire to know something of him, we give the following brief sketch of the life of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Willam H. Harrison was born in 1773 at Berkley, the family seat of his father, on James river in Virginia. He was the youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, who bore a conspicuous part in the counary struggle, and was one of the illustri-aus signers of the Declaration of Inde-pendence. The subject of this sketch was placed at an early age at Sydney College, where he remained until he was seventien years of age, having received a good classical education life then conmenced the study of medicine, and in 1794, repaired to Philadelphia to purte his studies with more advantage. But the death of his father at this time checked his professional aspirations, and the note of preparation which was sounding through the country, for the campaign against the Indians of the West, decided his destiny. Against the advice of his frends, he solicited and obtained from Colonel Washington, a commission in the army-and departed to join St. Clair at Fort Washington, now Cincinnatibut that unfortunate General had already been defeated by the Indrans, and a large portion of his bravest officers and men had been massacred by the savage foe.

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The defeat and return of the troops. did not damp the zeal of young Harrison. He devoted himself ardently to the study of the theory of military tactice—and in the following year, when General Wayne assumed the command, Ensign Harrison was appointed one of his Aids, and participated in the successful actions hich distinguished that campaign. In the affair of Rouch de Bone, he signalized himself by his courage and conduct, and was specially named in the official report of that engagement, by the Commander in chief.

After the treaty of Grenville in 1795 Captain Harrison was left in command lieved, Gen. Harrison proceeded to Washmarried the daughter of Judge Symmes, the proprietor of the Miami purchase. le 1797, being tired of a garrison life, he resigned his commission, and commenced his civil career, as Secretary of the North Western Territory. In 1799. he was elected the first delegate to Congress of that extensive region, which now comprises Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. He devoted much attention to improving the land system of the terriory. He was appointed chairman of the committee on lands, and framed an able teport, in consequence of which a bill was rained, and after undergoing some amendments in the Senate, passed into a law, which was calculated to be of immense advantage to the poor settler, and to restrain the capidity of the speculator and

the rich monopolist. In 1801, he was appointed by Presi ent Adams, Governor of Indiana, and entered on the duties of his office at the old military post of Vincennes. He was invested with powers which have never been conferred on any other officer, civil military. Among other duties, he appointed commissioner to treat with | title to unwards of seventy millions acres of land The conduct of Governor Harrison while he held this important and responsible situation, loudly proclaimed is prudence and talents. In his intercourse with the Indians, he made use of ustice tempered with milduess, conciliation combined with firmness, accompanied by a never slumbering watchfulness, station, both civil military, and he finds

culties, under which an ordinary capes amust have been provided. His personal and the pondence with Mr. Jefferson from and until 1892, is a recorded action of a shifty and success of his adolests tion.

tion.

In 1811, owing to the intelgree of British with the Indians, busilities rendered unavoidable. Governor flat summoned to his assistance Co. Prophet's now as Typecanes for the strength in the of November in the second first the select a proper position for encampined during the tight, under promise from the Chiefs to held a conference next day. The ground which was chosen for an encampinent was situitably adapted to haffle the success of a stidden attack, the only kind which Harrison supposed would be attempted. On the movering of the Tih, just before daylight, the lodium made a desperate onset, with their usual yells and tarpetdosity—but owing to the masterly arrangement of the troops and the vigilance and experience of their commander, they were defeated with great loss, although at the expense of some of the most gallant spirits of the age—among whom was the chivalrous Jo Davies of Kentucky. Governor Harrison received a ballet through his successful without touching his neck. The Legislaure of Kentucky this next session passed the following tesolution:

Resolved, That Governor William H.** Harrison has behaved like a bero, a partner and a General; and that for his cool, deliberate, and gallant conduce at the hattle of Tippecanoe, he well de-

cool, deliberate, and gallant conduct at the battle of Tippecanoe, he well de-serves the thanks of the nation."

From this time until the war with Great Britain, Gen. Burnon was con-Great Britain. Gen. Harrion was continually engaged in negociating with the Indiana, and preparing means for resisting their more extended attacks. In August 1812, he was appointed bresst Major General in the Kentecky militia, and instruction of the army on the porthwestern frontier. After the disgraceful surrender of Hull, he received the appointment of Major General in the army pointment of Major General in the army of the U. States-and his duties embraced a larger sphere, and were exceedingly ardious and complicated. Every thing was in confusion, and money, arms and men, where to be raised—but he proved himself fully equal to the task. On the 5th of October 1813, he brought thre British army and their Indian allies, under Proctor, to action near the river Thames-and the victory achieved on this brilliant day by undisciplined inititia over the veteran troops of England was decisive, and infused joy and ammation over the whole Union. For this important action, Congress voted Harrison a gold medal. It was in this action that General Harrison originated the successful manoeuvre of charging through the British lines with mounted infantry-which was gallantly executed by Col. John.

The north-western frontier being rewith enthosiasm, and honoured with the highest marks of distinction that can be offered to a citizen by a republican peo-

In the spring of 1814-owing to some misunderstanding between Secretary Armstrong and himself. General Harrison resigned his commission. Mr. Madison, who was not in Washington at the time. wrote to Governor Selby that " it would not have been accepted if he had been m

Washington. Immediately after this, Gen. Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend in Ohio, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuite, but was soon after wards successfully called by the people to represent them in the Congress of the United States, and in the Legislature of the state, 1821-2. he was elected to the Senate of the United States." In 1828, he was appointed Minister to Columbia, which station he held until he was recalled by Prest dent Jackson. He again retired to his farm-and in 1834 on the almost unanimous petition of the citizens of the county, he was appointed prothonotary of court of Hamilton County, which offic the Indians—and in this capacity conclud—the attends in person. General Harrison ed fifteen treaties, besides purchasing the has always been distinguished by a generosity and liberality of feeling, which has been exercised beyond what strict justice to himself and family should have permitted. With ample opportunities of amassing immense wealth, he ever disdained to profit by his public situation for private emplument-and after forty years devotion to his duties in the highest

ment, or engage in vituperative receinination.

In the mean time, the opirit of insuberdination to law, of contemptuous disrespact for the rights of others, gathers
atrength. Encouraged by one for one
purpose, by another for another purpose,
it accumulates power, and its impetus
becomes incontrollable. Not unfrequenly its ravages resemble those of an avalanche. It is but to look all around us,
with an eye of observation and intelligence, to perceive how prominently the
auggestions here made stand on before
us. Suppose untoward circumstances
should compel a bank, in our Western
etities or villages, to stop pay acci, can
any one place limits to the evils that one
fiery evil spirit might produce? fiery evil spirit might produce?

Let every man who values legal security po ider upon this suggestion. Should not an effort be made to cultivate the old notion of legal security? At every risk; every man's legal rights must be setured to him. Those who would, in any case, overleap the law, must be met as frimiosle, and treated as traitors to our institutions. The passions, the prejudices, the conveniences of the instant should be weighed against permanent security .-Who can hesitate in his preference! motto is "the law and its effectual protection." Where this rule is steadily, resolutely, and firmly enforced, there is every man secure. There can be rest "under his own vine and fig tree and none to make him afraid." But where it is tolerated to dispense with the law, for the convenience or in conformity with the prejudices of one, or of many, there is the worm of all tyrang-misrule and insecurity. This used to be mere speculation in our country—it has assumed a frightful visage of reality, he gorgon features of which should awaken every man to the threstened consequences.

PUBLIC OPINION IN VIRGINIA.

From the Nortolk Herala. What especially excites our astonish ment, if, indeed, there is any thing to be vondered at now-s-days, is the sang fried with which the nineteen [Maryland Electors] elected for an onlinely different purpose, assume to dictate to the people the method by which they are to escape from the awful premunire which they (these identical nineteen) have themselves got them into. Elected by the people, in obedience to the Constitution, for the specified object of perpetuating the Gos veryment by the election of the Senate, they first mullify the Constitution and prostrate the whole machinery of government, and then cooliv turn round to the people and tell them, " you can meet at your respective court houses next month, and choose sie delegates for each county to go into Convention and form a new Constitution!" If such conduct meets the approval of a majority of the people of Maryland, we may indeed apprehend the worst. But this is not all: having arrogated to themselves the entire sovereignty of the State, they undertake to negotiate with their co-electors of the majority, and to prescribe the terms upon which they are willing to spare the exthemselves to be the representatives of a larger number of the people than that party, which is represented by the twenty-one, fixed

which they will go into the election, that the twenty-one shall yield the Senate to their nineteen. You will have the inspirity in the other House, therefore give us the Senste," is their proposal, or, in other words, "give us the power which you hold under the Constitution, and we will be satisfied with the Constitution as it is." This is the sum and

stitution as it is." This is the sum and substance of this great reform movement. Give Van Buren the ascendency in the Legislature, and a fig for reform!

No present can justify their conduct. The inequality of representation is acknowledged to be a grievance; but the same grievance existed in Virginia for ame grievance existed in Virginia for many years, and was redressed without revolution. Counties in Virginia with 100 to 150 votes, sent as many representatives to the Legislature at those which could give from one to two thousand. But the large counties did not dream of revolution. The people themselves throughout the State took up the cudgels, they asked no favors of partition belectors or representatives, but at their State elections in 1828 recorded their votes for and against the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution.

By this mode of accessing the opinious of the People, though irregular and informal, the following Legislature were clearly convinced that it was their pleasure to have a Convention, and they

sure to have a Convention, and they accordingly passed a law directing polls to be held in April. 1839, to take the anise of the People, which being accer-tained to be decidedly in favor of a Con-vention, an election took place through-out the State, under a provision of the same law, in the following month, for delegates to form a Convention. The whole process was perfectly simple, and esseed no agitation or alarm.

Why could not the People of Mary Why could not the People of Mary-land get up a Convention in the same quiet and orderly way? If there be in-reality, as the Van Boren men contend, a large majority of the People opposed to the existing Constitution, they should have adopted the Virginia method of making it known to the Legislature. That they have not resorted to that or some other equally meaningful mode of some other equally unequivocal mode of proving the wish of the majority of the People to be in favor of a Convention, menders it somewhat doubtful whether there is such a majority to be found in the State, and further confirms the fact that the act of the recusant nineteen Electors hie, in truth, no reference to reform, but is a sheer manosuvre to serve the cause of their party, reckless of all consequenbility!

From the Lincolnton Transcript THE APPROACHING PRESIDEN. TIM. ELECTION. -

On what side soever we turn our eyes the prospect is cheering, and every day's intelligence strengthens the belief that Van Buren cannot be elected. It has been demonstrated by the elections which have taken place, that all hope for Van Buren is cut off in the states of Kentucty, Indiana, Louisiana, Alabama, N. Carolina, Maryland and Vermont. A partial election, and all the information received from that quarter, leaves no doubt that the state of Mississippi goes against him like-wise. It seems to be equally certain, and beyond doubt, that the states of Ohio, enneylvania, S. Carolina, M setts and Delaware are against him. prospects in Virginia and Georgia, (the last hope for Van Burenism in the south) are brightening every day. In Tennesstitute a majority, but his popularity is overwhelming; and notwithstanding the efforts made there by the Vanites to crush Judge White with the name of General Jackson, yet there is a name of mightier influence that overshadows that statethere is a current of enthusiasm which bears the name of Judge White triumphant over every impediment—The people of Tennessee know his worth and abilities, and they rush to his support with a promptness, spirit and unanimity, eredit-able alike to their intelligence, independence and patriotism. In Rhode Island and New Jersey the contest is doubtful; if Van Buren should get these it will be by bare majorities. In the state of New York the war against the "spoils party" is waging under their own walls with a spirit of energy and promptness that has seattered terror and dismay into the Van

All this roves that Jacksonism and Van Burens n is separate and distinct and that it is vain and decidedly the verse of truth to say that the Var party is the party that heretofor Van Buren has no fixed thing based on the good telligence of the on us that the followers of party, are destitute of axed and

are a heterogeneous compound made of the most dicordant and incongrad of the most dicordant and incongracial materials, which may mix but can never mingle—whose only bond of union is a common love of the "apoils of office"—not that we believe the entire party is made up of such materials, for we have no doubt there are many honest said patriotic men among them, but that its leaders are those who give time to its coun-sels and direct its movements—those who act the part of fuglemes and trumpeters because of their direct personal inverses in the issue of the contest. What states, we would ask, were they which were most desirous of electing General Jackson in 1824? Were they not North Jackson in 1824? Were they not North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Pennsylvania? And where are those states now? Not on the side of Van Buren, Where are the states in which Mr. Yan Buren has the greatest popularity of any in the United States? Connecticut and New Hampshire. Yet these states have been throughout opposed to General Jackson, and have never voted for him in any election. In Cometicut where the Hartford Convention was held, where they have been uniformly in favor of the tariff, and have on all occa-sions opposed all the measures of the Republican Party—have never yet given an electoral vote for Gen. Jackson, Van Burea has a greater popularity than in any other portion of the United States; yet we are told that this is the Republican and Jackson Party, and the people of Ten-nesse, North Carolins, Alabams, and all others of the Republican States, are denounced as Nullifiers and Federalism because they have independence enough to exercise their own opinions in the choice of a President, and firmness enough to oppose the election of Van Buren.

Gen. Harrison on Emancipation. -Van Buren Convention to the people of Indiana, (a non slaveholding state, be it remembered,) by which we find that Gen, Harrison is there opposed as an encury of Emancipation—and certain acts of his, while governor of the northwestern territory are cited to substantiate the charge. In 1803. We are told, he caused a law to be enseted in that territory " compelling all negroes, mulattoes. &c. coming into the territory under a contract of service, to perform the same—time virtually legalising slavery even for life! And subsequently, in 1895, and again in 1807 (says the Indiana Van Buren Convention) he gave his executive sanction and approval to billy of the territorial legislature, suthorizing the owners or possessors of negroes or mulations under fifteen year negroes or mulattoss under fifteen years of age, to bring them into the territory, and hold them in slavery, if males, until thirty-five years of age, and if females until thirty-five years of age, without their consent, and that if the negroe when brought into the territory should be above fifteen years of age, he might be domed to slavery for life, if an agreement to that effect could be extorted from him in the presence of the clerk of the court." And yet Gen. Harrison is in this state stignatized as an abolitionist!

Lynchburg I irginian. Lynchburg Virginian.

If the people of the United States fail to elect a President, the election devolves on the House of Representatives. If the people fail to elect a Vice President the lection devolves on the Senate. The Whige have two candidates for the Presidency, and the Tories three for the Vice Presidency. If, therefore, our opponents have a right to charge us with attempting to throw the election of President into the House, we have a still better right to charge them with attempting to throw the election of Vice President into the Senate. Why is it that, amid all their inflammatory harangues upon the danger of corthe first officer of the nation, we hear not a single word from them relative to the danger of corruption in the Senate in the election of the second? Can there be no bargain and corruption except in the pos pular branch of Congress! Is the aristo-Tories, entirely secure against all impro-per influence? Louisville Adv.

Great Vield .- A field of 15 scree of land belonging to Mr. Peter Ackerman of Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York From the New York Star

"Why am I not a rich man?" said : ery intelligent person to us, while look-ing at a splendid equipage which rattled own Broadway. It was the equipage I a man of wealth—a man of yesterday. of a man of wealth—a man of yesterday, a purvent in the more fashionable phrase, who made a fortune suddenly by buying farms and selling them out in lots, and who was determined by the splendour of his house, the magnificence of his enter-tainments, the richness of his liveries, his loud talk and consequential air, to show that he did not belong the quiet families of some hundred years of distinction and wealth, who never offend by ostentation or exhibit heraldry to which they are not entitled. We gazed at several of similar the riches which sprung up o er meht like Jonah's Gourdspeculation, others by succession; some by fortunate marriages, and some more ereditably by mechanical labor and inge-nuity. "Why am I not a rich man?" and my friend. "I must purchase land comewhere in the west—or in the moon —no matter where; I must plunge in the surrent of speculation, and swim on to fortune and eminence. I must be richevery body tries to be rich; why shall I act be rich! I am am liberal in my dis-position, hospitable and free: I should like to have such a coach and pair—a onse of corresponding magnifice should like to throw it open several time yearly, for a gay and fashionable throng
I should like you to dine twice a week with me, and punish a few bottles of old, very old Madeira. Why am I not seh?—I deserve to be rich; I must be sich," said he, musing, and at intervals dropping his voice, as he slowly with drew his eyes from the long cavalo coaches and phætons and whiskered foot-

Hundreds, no doubt, thought as he did; hundreds expressed the same feelings and felt the same desires, and all under the delusion that money is wealth-sheer, palpable gold and silver cons and it is under this delusion that thousands of our civizens are racking their brains by night, their thoughts by day, toiling and swesting, and managing, and twisting and turning out of the common settled and regular order of things, to get gold and silver, under the impres that with their possession they will be rich Statesmen, politicians, nay the gowernment itself, is inoculated with same mania, and if all could succeed, we shall be compelled to blacken our own boots and wait upon ourselves at table. The delusion, however, consists simply in this-in considering a piece of gold the only representative of wealth, and disregarding what we in ourselves possess, which is an equivalent to wealth. We are for the most part rich without exactly knowing it. The anvil of the blacksmith is to him, with his handicraft, a valuable weighty lump of gold—he lives by it, and to his mind, habits and wishes, as well as he lives who pays out his eagles and half eagles in the market. So with the painter-so with the professional man, the sculptor, the musician the man of talent, all who posseses the means of acquiring wealth are actually caltby; for if temperate and industrious their faculties are convertible materi als into wealth-nav. are more valuable and durable and available, than the mere man of gold and silver. Let such a man the shore from his shipwrecked vessel, with the mechanic and the in earning that morsel of bread necessary to sustain life. What does the man of so many supposed advantages, and opens the door to so much mnoted happiness! He rises late, turns day into night--daw dles his time away in trifling finikin employments drives his horses and dogs gives grand dinners for ostentation. and large parties for fashion, and is at best a poor, discontented, dyspeptic patrician, respected only for his gold and silver, and of no possible use to the comold and trunity. Take the man of moderate means, and he employs life as life ought to be employed—a mixture of employ ment and recreation, of rational pleasure and discreet hospitality; go down to what is called the poorer classes, but which we call the subtantially rich—the hardy mechanic, and see how he enjoys life .-Rising with the sun, his labor does not rease until the sun sinks into the west. He returns to his little family and enug tenement at night, finds an ample board spread by a frugal wile; the smoking ak, the good cup of coffee, the whit bread and butter, and the appetite sharpened by labor. His repast over, he takes his chubby boy on his knee, pinch es his dirty rosy cheeks, and runs his fingers through his matted hair—talks with s wife on hoosehold affairs, reads the paper, or converses with his neighbor or

best means of saving the common-

man of gold and silver do more? It is all we are all rich when we possess within ourselves the means of acquiring wealth. We have no poor, excepting the idler and the drunkard.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Governor of the state of Tennes

see has caused to be published in the Nashville papers the following letter from General Gaines:

HEAD QUARTERS, Western Department, Camp Sabine, August 28, 1816.

Sir:-I had the honor to receive by the last mail your Excellency's letter o the 8th of this month, advising me of the suspension, by the President of the United States, of the movement of the regiment of Mounted Ganmen, which did me the favor a few days previously to notify me were about to assemble at Jack son preparatory to their march to this frontier.

I deeply regret the trouble and disap cointment to the brave and patriotic vi lunteers, and more especially the embar-rassment to yourself individually, which my requisition has occasioned:

However much I may have erred in the hope and opinion which I entertained and expressed in my letters of the 28th of April and 10th of May last, that this frontier was no longer in danger of being macked, or again menaced by a formida ble savage foe. I have the satisfaction to find that no great evil or injury to the of our statesmen appear to have fallen— and from the same causes which had operated upon my mind and misled me, operated upon my mind and misses me, namely, the apparent prospect of a speed by termination of the war between the Mexicans and Texans. I cannot, however, admit that I have erred in requesting of your excellency the regiment of mounted gunmen in question.

I have, during the last and presen

month, hern strongly impressed with the be involved in an Indian war as soon as the threatened hostilities between our blood-thirsty neighbors of the

When I learned from the Secretary of War that the President of the U. States approved my views, reported to him in March and April last, to assemble upon this frontier an effective force of mount ed men. equal to that of either of the belheerents-a force that would enable me to speak to both in a language they could not fail to hear and to heed; and when at he same time I found myself expressly instructed by a letter from the Department of War, dated May 4, 1836-(of which a copy is annexed, No. 1)-that the president will sanction the employment of whatever force may be necessary to protect the Western frontier of the United States from hostile incursions; and that the Department of War had addressed the Governors of the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kenweky, and Alabama, requesting them to call into the service such militia force as I may find necessary in carrying into effect the instructions heretofore given to me. adding, " the theatre of operations is so far distant from the seat of Govern ment that much must be trusted to you discretion!" "The two great objects you have to attain are, first, the profeetion of the frontiers, and, secondly, as strict a performance of the neutral duties of the United States as the great object of self defence will permit; and when to this is added the Secretary's letter to you of the same date, of which the following is an extract: " I am instructed by the resident to request your Excellency to

ment in question. That from 4,000 to 10,000 Indian warriors will be employed against the inhabitants of the absputed territory, as soon as the theatre of the war between Mexico and Texas is extended to the left bank of the Brassos, I bave no doubt; onless, indeed, the prospect of our having on this frontier sufficient mounted force or repel the invasion of the disputed tertitory, and afford to the defenceless inhabitants that protection which we have promised to afford them.

call into the service of the United States

the number of militia which have been or

may be required by Gen Guines," there

can be no ground to doubt that I was ful-

I am more than willing to risk myself with 1,600 men for the protection of a thinly settled frontier of 400 miles in extent; but with full authority from the Department of War to call for whatever force I may deem necessary and proper for the purpose, I am not willing to have less force than I have called; for without a force of 7.000 men held ready for action upon this frontier, the Indiana can in one month destroy nine-tenths of the inhabitants within the disputed territory, with a great part of the adjacent settlements, including those upon the Red river from Alexandria to fort Towson, embracing a large portion of the original

habitants when ceded to the United with the finest cotton-growing the United States, whose anas already amounted to mil-

> that the Indiane have commence hostilities as Mexicans approach the

doubt.) then it must be evident that we cannot obtain from Tennessee, or from any of the central or western states, su depredations, as they may be to a great extent propetrated whilst the requisitions for force are on the route to the states orized to furnish it. With this ppression, 1 cannot but consider our romise of protection to this frontier rholly insubstantial, and calculated to per and expectations which we excite h per and expectations which we shall no have the sure means of fulfilling. I tannot willingly be instrumental in producing on this border access such as have occurred in East Florida—a frontier ravaged and desolated before troops for its protection have been marched or authorized to march from their In my letter to the Secretary of War of

the 7th of June, acknowledging the receipt of his letters of the 25th of April 4th of May, I concluded as follows:

"Although I have upon the whole of this frestier about 1,600 regular troops, mostly infantry, yet it will be recollected that his force has to guard an extent ed that his force has to guard an extent of 400 piles of frontier, unsupported by any other than very sparse settlement and that the chivalry of Mexico may expectal soon to fly to the rescue of their President, and reinstate his red allies, and inspire them with a spirit of revenge against their white neighbors recently acreeued from their barbarism. Under these impressions, I have deemed it proper to request Governor Cannon to autho rize the brigade of Tennessee Volunteers enrolled under his proclamation of the 28th of April last, to calculate on the probability of snother call at this place, and that, should I have occasion for volunteers, as I apprehend I shall, those enrolled shall have a preference to all In answer to which I received on the 3d inst., a letter from the Secre-tary of War, dated the 11th of July, (of which I annex a copy, No. 2.) in which you will perceive no expression disapproving my purpose to call for a brigge of Tenn. Volunteers. The Secreta sever, expressly authorizes me to cal on the Executives of Missouri and Arkan sas for one thousand men each. But the authority did not reach me until the 3d of his month, when I had reason to behere the regiment of mounted gunmen, re quested of you, had been raised, and would be here before I could have suspended their movement, if indeed I had Jeemed it proper so to do. This, however, did not appear to me proper; on the contra-ry, I deemed it necessary to request of the Governors of Missouri and Arkansa the wo thousand men, authorized as additional force. for reasons set forth in my letter to Gen. Arbuckle, (of which I annex a copy, No. 3.) Of these measures the War Department has been regularly

Some of our fashionable party leaders. editors and others, seem very much shock ed at my preparatory measures to cross a little muddy branch of the Sabine Bay which branch some are pleased to eall the Subine, whilst others of more literary preteision call it the Rubicon.) to hold the wrages in check, merely because some few white men have been killed by them, and some women and children, the wives of the slain, have been taken prisoners and caried oil to the bosom of the widerness!

In apply to such silly effusions of the selfish slaves of party. I need only remark that in deciding upon the course of measures proper for me to pursue. reference to the outrages committed by the Indians near me. I think it my duty to consider the poorest frontier family menaced with the Indian scalping knife as entitled to the same attention, and the same vigilant measures of protection, as the most fishionable of our interior citizens. If I were capable of making an invidious distinction in such a case between the rich and the poor, the lordly politician and the humble pioneer, and of taking more or less care of the one than of theother, I should thereby prove myself to be wholly unworthy of the trust reposed in me.

But I am exultingly reminded by some, that the people killed, and those menaced by the Indians are not citizens of the United States. I reply that most of them are eitizens of the United States; and that whenever the national boundary line is established in the manner provided by treaty, many, if not all of those who find themselves left upon the Mexican side of the line will return to our own beloved country. But, until then, we

must protect them from savage massucre. Since I sat down to write this letter an xpress has arrived, with a positive declaration that he had seen and conversed with a Mexican officer at an Indian village, forty miles to the northwest of Nacogdoches, who was understood by the Indians to be engaged in setting on foot an expedition against Nacogdoches. -This I believe to be true, because it is in accordance with the previous states ments of several persons who are entitled

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your oh't ser't,

EDMUND P. GAINES, Major Geneal Commanding His Excellency N. Cannon, Gov. of Tennessee, Nashville.

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The whole number of saw mills Maine are computed by the Portland Adof the Brasses, (and that vertiser to amount to from 1500 to The town of Rons alone has 200. vertiser to amount to from 1500 to 2000.

The Columbia Hive of the 1st instant, mentions as another illustration of the de-pravity of the age, the murder of Major Barkley, sheriff of Pairfield district, South Carolins, Mr. B. was called on to arrest two individuals, Bailey and Archibald Heming, who were behaving riotously in the piazza of M'Masters whom they went to assault. Mr. B. was ambbed while in the act of discharging his official duties. The Hemings are represented as men of ruffian like character. Mr. B. was an amiable, enterprising and neeful citizen, and has left a wife in a delicate situation, and seven some and a daughter, all minors.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The New York Times states that the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed sioners to investigate the affairs of the Iste United States Bank, with a view to the disposal of the seven millions of stock in it belonging to the United

The following additional information on this subject is contained in the Phila-delphia United States Gazette of yester-

" A committee, consisting of Corne lins W. Lawrence, of New York, John White, of Baltimore, and Henry D. Gil-pin, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to confer with the United States Bank relative to the transfer of the stock which the Government holds in the , whose charter expired on the 4th March last. Those gentlemen are in con-sultation at present in this city with a committee from the bank. The ries, we suppose, will involve all the matters in dispute between the government of the Bank and the Treasury of the United States." Nat. Intel.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4. We are informed that the Commission ers appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Committee of Direc-tors of the Bank of the U. S., adjourned this morning, to meet again at an early day. It has been suggested by a morn ing paper, in the interest of Mr. Van Buren, that the stock of the bank must have been very valuable at the termination of its charter. If we remember aright, no very long time has elapsed since the bank was represented by the an Buren press as insolvent, and unable to return its stockholders an equivalent or their original investment. been informed that the bank is ready to account with the Government for its sto at the rate of \$111 47 for each share, the periods of payment, as in the case of other stockholders, to be regulated by the gradual winding up of the affairs of the Nat. Gazette.

Colonization .- The African Pepusito y for September has reached bis. full of encouragement, in the evidences afforded on every hand that the good cause is prospering and to prosper .-Auxiliary societies are springing up in every direction, and the donations, subscriptions, and collections of money, are most liberal. The receipts of the New York Colonization Society, from the 12th July last, amount to 3.129 dolls. 56 cents, mostly from collections in various churches on the 4th of July. The subacriptions during the same period, as yet unpaid, amount to 4,000 dollars and up-The receipts of the American Colonization Society from the 20th of June to the 21st of July amounted to 7,320 dollars, principally obtained by Mr. Gurley, during his tour through the western and southwestern states. These receipts are independent of those obtained by the Maryland and Philadelphia soci-

The Repository announces the bequest of two legacies to the parent society; one of a thousand dollars by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Colt, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and the other, 250 dollars, by the Hon. Benjamin Tallmadge, late of Litchfield, Connecticut.

Two expeditions for Africa with emigrants are announced for the next two months; one from Wilmington, N. C., for Liberia, in November, by the American Colonization Society, the other for Cape Palmas, by the Waryland Society, on the 15th of October.

An auxiliary society has been organized at Louisville. Ky.; and another at Lexington. Other auxiliary societies in that state, already organized, have been stirred up to active exertion by the presence and efforts of Mr. Gurley, and the first fruit has been a remutance of one thousand dollars to the parent society by the Kentucky Colonization Society .-Meetings have been held in various parts of the state, at which great zeal was displayed, and a determination evinced not to rest or relax from exertion; in a word. the cause was never more prosperous.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival, at New York, of the ships Ajax and Erie, London and Paris papers have been received to the 24th Aug. They contain nothing new of importance, except a few items of intelligence from Spain.

Among these is an announcement of the death of M. Rayneval, French Ambas sador at Madrid until about two months since, when he solicited his recall. It is said that he will be succeeded by Mar-

The Queen and Queen Regant had re inraed from San Ildefonso to the capital where all was trangell. The meeting of the Cortes was to take place on the 30al of August.
The Constitution of 1812 had h

proclaimed at Valencis without disturbance. By this time it is no doubt in force throughout Spain, with the exception, probably, of Navarre and the Bas que provinces. There had been some disturbances at Barcelona, but we have not the particulars.

A reliegraphic despatch states that, on the 17th, General Lebeau, the new comthe 17th, General Le and defeated the Carliets, destroyed their works at Engui, and took possession of their magazines.

The Courier de Lyons, of the 19th,

says: " We have a letter from Rome, which annunces that the con of Lucien Bonaparte, who was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angolo, has been recently removed."

The French King had gone to Vernail. les, where his Misisters had dutly inter-

The following intelligence from Madrid of August 18th, supplies us with de-tails which show that the capital was far from being in the tranquil state which the telegraph represented it.

Our communications with La Granja

are so slow in coming, and so wrapped up in mystery, that this capital, terrified by the numerous excesses which have been committed within the last two days, is almost led to believe that at this moment, there is no longer in Spain any royal authority.

The domineering away is that of ter-

rorism, supported by military insurrection. We are certain, at any rate, that the Queen, terrified by cries of death is-sued from a soldiery inflamed by the most brutal drukenness, has been oblifor the present, virtually to abdicate sovereign power. Some soldiers, the blind instruments of secret societies, have torn with their swords the constitutional,

or rather the social compact.

The Constitution of 1812, just const ed to by a royal decree, extorted from rather than consented to, by our sovereign, is to be to-day the object of a kind of worship. An oath to this Constitution is to be taken; and to-morrow the Queen, brought from La Granja by the troops who domineer over her, will enter he capital, where a hideous system of terrorism is about to be established. Aiready persons belonging to the laturith me nistry, or known by the moderation of their opinions, have been obliged, to escape outrages, or perhaps the knives of hired assessine, either to quit Madrid or to conceal themselves.

There is no longer safety for peaceable citizens. Quesada was murdered yester-day, two leagues off from the capital, by National Guards, who have thus cruelly taken vengeance for his severe order of the day. He was cowardly shot by militia, and Isturitz and his colleagues would have shared the same fate, if some of their freuds had not provided them with a suitable retreat. All the other state functionaries belonging to the for-mer Government have left Madrid, and it is feared they will not find succes for what Ministry would venture in the midst of this popular effervescence, this sanguinary reaction, to take charge of the public safety?

No but trust is placed in the continuance of the new Cabinet, powerless from its birth, and quite incapable of quenching this thirst of private vengeance, which seems to have taken possession of a great part of the populace. tion seems to take a pride in shedding of blood; it assumes to itself the power of dictating laws. In all the streets groups, threatening vengeance, go about as they like; anarchy is every where in-umphant; the only thing that is absent is iblic authority. But it is hoped that

this state of things is too violent to last. Basalio's band, which is completely master of the road to Arragon, increases the embarrassment of the Government at well as public uneasiness. For the last six days we have nothing from France or Arrangon.

The Phare de Bayonne of the 20th has the following: In spite of all that people state, upon what they may call unquestionable authority, relative to Gomez being in the Asturias, the kingdom of Leon, and in Gallicia, at the head of 22.000 men, we can affirm that all such reports are unfounded, and mere specula-

tive inventions. We further state that this Gomez who is represented as having such comma ing force at his disposal, was defeated at Escaro on the 8th by General Espariero. and his army put to flight and pursued by the enemy in every direction; many of his soldiers subsequently joined Gen. Espartero's corps.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. From the New York Journal of Com

merce, we learn that the ship John Tayfor has arrived at that port, bringing Eng lish papers to the 30th of August.

They contain the important news of the dissolution of the French Ministry of

the 25th of August, in consequence of difference with the King on the question of a Spanish intervention. All the members retired except one.

The King was opposed to intervention, on the ground of a protestifrom the North ern Powers.

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TILLSBOROUGE. Friday, October 14.

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Tay-

In the Standard of the 5th inst. the edito give an extract from a letter said to have been received from Orange county, in which the writer, speaking of a speech delivered by Mr. Mangum in the court house on Tuesday of the last Gounty Court, says:

Court, says:

"He was bitter in his dominerations against the administration; and his "wing" friends, as usual, applicated him whenever the administration was misrepresented and abased. An oil substantial farmer, who was in the court house at the time, remarked, while passing out, 'Lreckon there was not much more joy when drash arrived at the British camp!'

The insinuation intended to be conveyed in the latter clause of this quotaat the heart of the writer, and the lengths to which men may be carried in the heat of a political contest. If it were true that the remark was made, we cannot see the force of its application. It cannot be supposed that there was much joy in the British camp when Arnold reached it. The plot of the traitor had been discovered and its accomplishment conacquently frustrated,—a meritorious and highly esteemed British officer, worth a hundred Arnolds, was in the hands of the Americans, and his life forfeited and Arnold humself was a refugee, despised even by these who had bribed him. In this state of things it may be supposand that there was sorrow in the British camp, rather than joy. But the words of the "old substantial farmer" have undergone s wonderful metamorphosis since they passed out of his month. He was standing just at our elbow, and we were struck with the singularity of his words, and the fullness with which they expressed the principles upon which the scious of the "spoils party" are found ed. Mr. Mangum was dilating upon the extravagant appropriations which had been made during the last session of Congress. Gen. Jackson had been brought into power, he said, for the purpose of correcting abuses, and introducing a more emporpical administration of the government. During the first two years a de-sire seemed to be manifested to redeem the piedge, and the expenses of the government were in some small degree rein the cabinet-Van Buren politics were introduced-and since that time the expenses of the government had been grahally increased, until the last session of of Congress, when the appropriations amounted to the enormous cum of near forty millions of dollars! To enable his hearers in some measure to comprehend the immensity of this sum, he stated (and any school master can test the truth of the statement,) that, over and above the most extravagant year of Mr. Adams's administration, it equalled in amount all the money paid by the people of this state into the public treasury at Raleigh in three handred and sixty years!! It was at this time that the blood of our "substantial farmer" had mounted to fever heat, and he hastened to the door as fast as he could push through the crowd, exclaiming as he went-Let the Republicans have it!-let the Republicans have it!

The Orange letter writer says, Mr. Mangum's " whig friends, as usual, applauded him whenever the administration was misrepresented and abused." This my be; but the writer has failed to point out any instance in which the administration was "misrepresented" or "abused."
We presume it was not on that occasion;
as the Hon. Dr. Montgomery, a zealous friend of the administration, was present, and did not then, nor has he at any time since, attempted publicly to controvert a single statement that was made, though opportunities have not been wanting. In-Mr. Wangom for the truth of his statements, and in every case the Doctor nod-

In the course of his speech Mr. Mangum said, what he had before intimated to many of his friends, that if Gen. Dud ley had not been elected be would have resigned forth with-being always ready, true Republican, to submit to the decision of the people when clearly expressed. But the result of the election exhibited, he thought, a clear majority of five thousand in favor of the principles which he advocated. He never for a moment permitted himself to believe that the people of his native state had any desire that he should disgrace and perjure himself by obeying the instructions of the corrupt leaders of a party-instructions which they who passed them knew he could not obey, and hold up his head as an honest man. The vote just given had convinced him that he had entertained a just enimon of his tellow citizens; and he elt himself sustained in his efforts to protect the integrity of the constitution, and in his resistance to the encroschments of power and the flood of corruption. If in the new election for Schator, any other person could unite more perfectly the votes of the White party, he should not hesitate a moment in withdrawing his name. He had enlisted during the war, and would take any station in which

it was thought proper to place him.

The Orange-letter writer refers to this part of Mr. Mangum's speech, and with on affected sneer says, that while speak ing "he frequently shed tears and cried."
We shall not stoop so far as to question

this statement of the letter writer. Mr. Mangum, throughout the whole of his speech, spoke with great energy, and power, and many passages subjuited beautiful specimens of furpassated and thrilling eloquence. He made frequent appeals to the good sense and judgment of the people, and expressed himself as having mourned over the apparent delicitions of his mative stite as an obsidient son would over the wanderings of a mission of his mative stite as an obsidient was partially buried under leaves and straw, nest Tsenton, a lew days ago, "Her skull was partially buried under leaves and straw, nest Tsenton, a lew days ago, "Her skull was partially buried under leaves and straw, nest Tsenton, a lew days ago, "Her skull was partially buried under leaves and straw, nest Tsenton, a lew days ago, "Her skull was partially buried under leaves and straw, nest Tsenton, a lew days ago, "Her skull was partially buried under leaves and straw, nest Tsenton, a lew days ago, "Her skull was partially buried under leaves and straw, nest Tsenton, a lew days ago, "Her skull was partially buried under leaves and straw, nest Tsenton, a lew days ago, "Her skull was partially buried under leaves and straw, nest Tsenton, and she otherwise dear the wange of the state of the campaign to considering that Orange has lately been so rebellious, and has shown herself so little deserving that Orange has lately been so rebellious, and has shown herself so little deserving th

in it.
To this letter of his correspondent, the editor of the Standard has appended a note in which he raves like a maniac. note in which he raves like a maniac. He endeavors to make the people believe that Mr. Margum has "treated their instructions with scorn and defied their power," by his failure to wipe out the foul blot which a factious combination placed upon the name of President Jackson." Will the editor of the Standard and aver to bring to his recallection the son." Will the editor of the Standard endeavor to bring to his recollection the history of that matter? Mr. Mangum has never yet had an opportunity to record his vute upon the question of expinging. Not eithstanding the bluster which Mr. Seasior Benton has kept up about his resolution, he has never yet ventured to press it so a decision; and we very much doubt whether he ever will. To "wine out the foul blot" more than To " wipe out the foul blot" upon the name of Gen. Jackson was but a secondary consideration; Mr. Benton has too much good sense to suppose that encir-cling Mr. Clay's resolution with black lines would have my such effect. Far diffines would have my such effect. Far dif-ferent purposes were intended to be af-fected; and in part, these purposes have been accomplished. The Senate has been revolutionized, and the action of the party is therefore subject to less restraint. If Mr. Mangum could have been remov If Mr. Mangum could have been removed and a hungry expectant put in his place, another of the objects would have been accomplished. But in this we trust they will be disappointed, and the fear of this disappointment is the cause of the raving of the Standard. If it was seriously the intention of the party to expunge the offensive resolution, why was it not done the last sersion? Will the Standard answer this question? The administration had a clear majority in the ministration had a clear majority in the Senate, and could have wiped out "the foul blot" in a moment, if expunging would have done it. Is no one to blame for the delay but Mr. Mangum? It seems that Mr. Mangam has been sustained in this matter, not by the people only, but by an administration Senate.

We copied into our paper last week a paragraph from the Carolina Watchman, which made honorable mention of the patient, just and gentlemanlike deport-ment of Judge Saunders on the bench, and his prudent conduct in his intercourse with his fellow citizens. In a part of our edition, the proper credit for the article was omitted, and we refer to it now in order to correct that omission.

It will be peculiarly gratifying to every lover of good order, to know that a prompt and decisive rebuke has been giv-en by the people of Maryland to the "glorious nineteen." who attempted by their reckless and wanton course, to revolutionize the government. An election took place in that state on Monday the 3d inst. for delegates to the General Assembly, and so great has been the reaction in the short space which had e-lapsed, that the Whigs succeeded in electing 60 members, the Van Burenites only 18. This may be considered a Waterico defeat.

dard and other public Journals, that I sai pledged to vote for a Van Buren Senator. Such is not the fact. I am not pledged to vote for a Van Buren man for any office within the gift of the Legislature.

Michigan not a State.—The convention of the people of Michigan, to decide on the question of assent to admission into the Union on the terms proposed by Congress, assemdled at Ann Arbour on Monday the 26th ult. On the 27th the final vote was taken, and the proposition to admit Michigan on condition of her assent to the boundary line as fixed by the act of Congress was negatived by a majority of seven votes. It appears that this result has in part been produced by the opposition which existed with the f the people against a provision which had been introduced into the con stitution for party purposee, which be-stowed the elective franchise upon all foreigners without destinction, even those who had just arrived and could not speak

Michigan. therefore, is not a state; and thus these three votes which he thought he had safe in his breeches pocket, will be lost to Mr. Van Buren.

We learn that the President has ordered a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Ma-jor General Macomb, as President; Brigadier Generale Brady and Atkinson. members; and Captain Samuel Cooper, as Judge Advocate and Recorder; to be held at Frederick, Maryland, as soon as the state of the service will permit; of which

ROBERT H. Golfanogogon, one of the Representatives of the state of Maryland in the Senste of the United States, died at his residence near Easton on Wednesday last. Mr. Goldaborough, says the Chronicle, "besides twice representing this state in the national councils, ha filled many other distinguished posts with great credit. He was a conscientious, upright and consistent statesman, an accomplished scholar and orator, and a gentleman of the most polished manners, of the old acheol. His place will not be easily filled.

Indian Treaty.—Henry R. School-eraft, Esq. Major Whiting of the U.S. Army, and J. W. Edmonds, Esq. were, on the 17th inst. holding a treaty at Mackinaw, with the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, for the purchase of the tract of country lying between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and north of Grand river, and also all the lands lying north of these Lakes and west of the Grand river, and also all the lands lying north of these Lakes and weat of the Straits of St. Mary's. The price to be paid is two millions. A correspondent of the Albany Argus states that Mr. Schoolcraft prohibits the celling of whiskey to the Indians; in consequence, there are no such disgraceful seems of riot and bloodshed as are usual where so many Indians (4,000) are assembled, and where traders are allowed to many and where traders are allowed to sell them "fine water." This is highly commendable in Mr. S. and we hope the example will be followed by others in like situations. Phil. Com. Herald.

The Hon. Lewis Case, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to his majesty the King of the French, left the city yesterday, with his family, for New York, to em bark for France. We should do injus-tice to our own feelings, and we are sure to the general sentiment of this city, in which Govenor Case has so long resided, if we did not say, that he carries with him the good wishes of all who have en-joyed an opportunity of appreciating his estimable personal character, and that of his most amiable family. Nat. Intel.

The Attorney General, the Hon. B. F. Butler, will perform the duties of the Department, as Acting Secretary at War.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Hills-borough on the 7th instant, convened for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the Salisbury Rail Road Convention, on motion of Giles Mebane, esq. Colonel Charles M. Latimer was called to the chair, and Mr. Allen Parks appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks. in which he expressed the great interest he felt in works of internal improvement affecting the welfare of North Carolina, and especially of the county of Orange, and pointed out the great advantages to be derived by a hearty cooperation with our fellow citizens in opening a rail road communication from the Yadkin, and In a communication in the last Star, capital of our state, intersecting the coun-Mr. Barnett, the Senator elect for Person tv of Orange and passing near the town of Hillsborough. From such a rail road. he said, agriculture would receive a new impulse; and slong the line of it cotton factories would immediately spring up. from the great facilities it would afford for procuring in abundance the raw material, and of transporting the manufac-

tures to market. When the chairman had closed his remarks, on motion of Mr. Mebaue the Hon, FREDERIDE NASH was unanimously chosen a delegate to represent the citizens of Orange in the Rail Road Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 10th inst. C. M. LA FIMER, Chairman.

A. PARKS, Secretary.

For the Hillsborough Recorder. Mr. Heartt:-There is much force, as well as justice in the old adage, "give the devil his due." In the spirit of that old saying. I state to you a fact that ought to be known, that the Van Buren party may have credit for a liberal desire o enlighten the people, which they are day by day manifesting. It is due to that party, that the fact should be known, as proof of their disinterestedness; as they are extending their kindness with a very liberal hand to a part of the people, who hitherto have evinced but little confidence in them. So much the more dis-interested, and of course so much the

To the fact. The Milton Spectator is thronging to two of the post offices in the eastern part of Orange, not only to those who are not subscribers, but to some who probably never heard of such a paper; and a large packet was sent to one of the

more virtuous!

posed to the land bill, and the distribu tion of the proceeds of the public lands?

To be serious, the party are bracing up every nerve to carry the state for Van Buren. They pour out their money like water, believing that if they succeed, the but one word to Mr. Palmer, or rather

to the wire-workers who stand behind his press and are not seen. The people of Orange know their rights, and will maintain them too; fearless of the denunciations of those in power, and unseduced by the toils, the intrigues, and the caresses of hypocritical and insincere friends. Mark that, Mr. Palmer! Though perhaps we ought to feel more grateful for your efforts to enlighten us; yet we will get on as well as we can. We are plain people, and like a plain straight forward course; and do not desire to be initiated into the art and mystery of Van Burenism. The juggler may delight us with his tricks, but he would be sure to

pocket all our money.

A WHITE MAN.

MABBIED.

In Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 27th ult. by Rev. Phillip Wylie, Hon. A. RENCHER, Member of Congress from the Salisbury District, to Miss Louisa Jones, daughter of Col. Edward Jones.

At the residence of Mr. William Lipsomb, twelve miles below Hillsborough, on Friday night last, the 7th instant, Mr. Nixon Elliot, of Guilford county, in the 28th year of his age. He was on his return home from Pasquotank county.

At his residence in Wilmington, on the 6th inst. Col. Josuva W. Chochran, Editor of the Wilmington Advertiser. Near Greensborough, Alabama, on the 10th ul. Mr. Daniel Booker, formerly of North Carolina.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.		Son		fr.o	Hote	morn
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20 Thursday,				- 8	2	3

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

000 6 BECCE .TI CECIGEO AVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old

ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods. Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia mar-kets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they call as good bargains as any other

cluce.
Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom; if you don't like, don't buy.

The Goods will be given in exchange for every description of Country made Cists.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very libera patrongs they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will, be sold at the late residence of Mar-tha Mulnollan, deceased, on Thursday the 3d of November cent, all the property of said deceased, consisting of

3 Horses, 1 Wagon and Gear, 2 Milch Cows and Calves, about 20 fatting Hogs, several Shoats, Sows and Pigs.

3 Beds and Furniture, a quantity of Cooking Uteneils, and Farming Tools,

50 or 60 barrels of Corn, 2 or 8 loads of Oats, together with Hay and Fodder, and many articles of Household and Kitchen

Furniture not mentioned.

Nine months credit will be given - bond and samuel N. Tate, Adm'r.

October 13.

TO LET DN the premises, on the first Saturday in

November next.

The Building of a St.

Well

around the Grave Yard at St. Mar.

THE ELECTION for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Thursday, November 10th.

Republican Ticket. THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Hugh L. White, of Tennesses, John Tyler, of Virginia, For Vice President. ELECTORS.

ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes. WM. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg. JOHN GILES, of Rowan.

JOHN L. LESSUER, of Rockingham.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland. Janes S. Smith, of Orange. Charles Manly, of Wake.

WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin. Wm. W. CHERRY, of Bertie, J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort. JOHN I. BAILEY, of Pasquotank. BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir. JEREMIAH PEARSELL, of Duplin.

Baltimore Nomination.

Martin Van Buren, of N. K. For President. Richard M. Johnson, of Ky. For Vice President.

ELECTORS.
NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren. ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood. JOHN WILFONG, of Lincoln. JOHNATHAN PARKER, of Guilford. Wm. A. Morris: of Anson. Owen Holmes, of New Hanover. WM. P. FERRAND, of Onslow. JOSTAN O. WATSON, of Johnston.
ABRAW W. VENABLE, of Granville. George Bowers, of Ashe.
Arc'd. Henderson, of Rowan. LEWIS D. WILSON, of Edgecom WM. B. LOCKHART, of N. Hampton. JOHN HILL, of Stokes. HENRY SKINNER, of Perguimons

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Orange County.

In Equity-September Term, 1836. IN personnee of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836. It shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of nine months, the

NEGROES belonging to the estate of Morgan Hart, deceased, (one a Shoe Maker.)

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Orange County.

In Equity-September Term, 1836.

In Equity—September 1 erm, 1836.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of
Equity, made at September term. 1836, I
shall proceed to sell, before the Court House
door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth
Menday in November next, on a crecht of one
and two years, the LANDS belonging to the
beirs at law of the late Thomas Bibbo.
Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. M.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA Orange County. In Equity-September Term, 1636.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, be-tore the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve month

A Tract of Land

lying north of Hillsborough, on the road near where Wm. Wood, decaased, lately lived and died. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity-September Term, 1836. IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall preceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the Court. House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in Nevember next, all the LANDS belonging to the heirs of the late Thos. Barlow, deceased. Bond and security will the required. JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 13.

Public Sale.

WILL be so'd on the 25th of October, 25 the dwelling house of JAMES MOORE, deceased, near Mount Willing, a valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, Wagons and Gear, a quantity of Corn, Wheat and Oats, t

and various other articles too tedious to men-tion. Terms made known on the day of sale. The sale will continue from day to day ELIZABETH MOORE

JOHN MOORE,

Attentions



EULOGY ON MADISON.

An Eulogy on James Madison was recently delivered at the Odeon in Boston, by John Q. Adams. The following chaste and beautiful production was prepared for the occasion by Ar, Park Benjamin.

ODE.

How shall we mourn the glorious dead? What tropby rear above his grave, For whom a nation's tears are shed-A nation's funeral banners wave?

Let Eloquence his deeds proclaim, From sea beat strand to mountain goal. Let Hist'ry write his peaceful name, High on her truth-illumined ecroll. Let Postry and Art through Earth

The page inspire, the canvass warm-In glowing words record his worth. In living marble would his form. A fame so bright will never fade,

A same so dear will deathless be: For on our country's shrine be laid. Praise be to God! His love bestowed

The chiel, the patriot, and the sage; Praise to God! to Him our fathers owed This fair and goodly heritage. The sacred gift, time shall not mar,

But Wisdom guard what Valor won-While beams screne her guiding star. And Glory points to Mantson!

A True Story.—The following story of "Love and Prudence," which we se cidentally met with as revived in a late Hagerstowr, paper, is an " o er true tale." It first appeared, some time since, in the York (Pa.) Recorder, and the facts which it records occurred in a neighboring county, beyond the Susquehanna, The way this beautiful and sprightly beiress treated her fortune-hunting should be " a caution" to the whole or-

LOVE AND PRUDENCE

A young gentleman, who was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony, and who had turned his attention to the 'gillied' beauties of the day -selected, at length, for his particular addresses, a lady, who was reported rich, as well in the inaster of lucre," as in personal and mental accomplishments. He felt the charms of his fair one stealing over his senses and casting a "witching spell" upon his faculties. But like a discree young man, before he was too far gone he wanted to make assurance doubly sure and to leave no "loop whereon to hang a doubt" touching the worldly possession of his beloved. Fame it is true had spo ken her wealthy, but Fime had a crue fashion of exaggerating in these matters. In a word, if the truth must be told, our lover was not so " madly" in love but he was able to preserve some "method" in it. and before the glorious passion reached its crisis, he had the singular prodence to examine the records, and so obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of his charmact knowledge of the wealth of his charmestate was clear; and for once even more valuble than rumor had proclaimed it.

Plying then, on the wings of love, to the dwelling of his fair one—in good set phrase he declared his affection for her made a tender of his heart and handand besought her to smile upon his passion, and make him happy. But the "flattering tale." of hope was not to be realized. The star of our lover's happy realized. fortune, had alas! not yet cast its silver light above the horizon! By some means it happened the young lady had been ap prized of the extent of her lover's curiosity-and, in the midst of his descant upot flames, and darts, and Cupids she very composedly drew from her reticule a small piece of money, and approaching him, made this reply-" Although I may not profit by your very favorable sentiments towards me, still I cannot think of you being a louser on my account. As you have been at the expense of a "search," I must insist upon being al lowed to replace the amount so expended." So saying, she put an eighteen permy piece in her lover's hand, and he went his way,

JEMMY WOOD-THE MISER.

One Sunday, Jemmy walked out with a cock pheasant in one of his buge coat pockets, and wonderful to relate, a buttle of port wine in the other! On arriving his tenant's house, he found the wor thy farmer and his wife had gone accordng to the good old Egish fashton (times to the villiage church, leaving a serwho was peeling potatoes in an d a ma gowky country boy so to " mind the meat, by a string to a meil roasting by the

Now, my boy, be sure do not go near hat bottle—it is poison."
Boy—Noa,zir! I won't. Be it pisen that bottle

Jemmy-Yes! Poison for rats. Mind

and baste the pheasant.

Boy-Ees zir-I wool. With these injunctions, Jemmy walk ed over the grounds intending to return at one precisely-reast pheasant and port

wine.

The boy watched the pheasant with a scrutinizing eye, until it became gradualbrowner-the steaming ragrance all the time afforcing a most delicious atimulant to his appetite watched-his mouth watered, and at last the temptation proving too strong for him, he picked off a "leetle bit" of the brown then another shred-another; unul at length the affrighted hawbuck foundwhen alas! it was too late-that he had disfigured and spoiled Master Wood's cock pheasant. Such was his fearished on the return of the farmer, that he looked about for some time, in hesitation and agony as to what he had better do, when in a fatal moment he saw the bottle of poison, "I shall be half murdered when Master comes back," said the gawkey: "I knows I shall, and dal me if I don't drink off that there boule of pi-

He broke off the neck and searly emp tied the bottle, and in a few minutes wa rolling drunk on the floor. In about half an hour the farmer, his wife and Jemmy returned but the consternation and di appointment of the latter may be imagin-ed when he found his pheasant pinched and roasted to a rag-his ' fine old port' vanished. The only elucidation of the mystery he could gain was from the boy, who kept bawling—'I shall soon be dead, I anows Laball; I spiled Mr. Wood's pheasant, and I have drink'd all the bot-tle of pizen—Oh Lord!" Dire was the disappointment.

Gibbon, in his elegant history, states his opinion that the human race is une dergoing a steady, broad and general improvement. Whether it can ever reach perfection is a different thing, but it is consoling to possess the authority of so great and learned a mind that it is even making advances out of the darkness and error of so many thousand years. But its progress is slow and uncertain, and not equal in all countries. Individual intelligence must not be mistaken for national. The representations of the Poet Prudentius, that the emperor would extirpate the custom of gladiatorial fights, and the courage of the monk Telemachus, who leaped upon the arens of the amphiwho leaped upon the arena or the theatre to separate combatants, only set the neople. The them nobly apart from the people. The croed for interrupting the fashionable sports. . It is the people that are with the greatest difficulty made to see and feel truth, and even when they are inspired the classes in power have generally so much influence over them and also such interest to keep them still in the dark, that to those already enlightened the sluggish advance of truth is matter of wonder. T. S. Fay.

A man should be wise in dispute; a lamb in his chamber; a lion in battle and conflict; a peacock in the street; a bard in his chair; a teacher in his household; a counsellor in his nation; an arbitrator in his vicinity; a hermit in church; a fool in a crowd; conscientions in action; content with his state; regular in his habite; diligent in his calling; faithful in his friendship; temperate in his pleasures; deliberate in his speech; devoted to his God. So will he be happy in his life, easy in his death, the executed example of his successors. Welsh Proverbs.

Good Advice .- Never cut a piece out the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you intend to appropriate.

Never burn your finger if you can help People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped it if they had been careful.

Let no gentleman ever quarrel with a woman. If you are troubled with her, retreat. If she abuse you, be silent. If she tear your cloak, give her your cost. If she box your ears, bow. If she tear your eyes out, feel your way to the door and FLY.

Attention!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of N. C. Wifute

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Priday the 28th instant at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Drill Musicer and Court Vartial; and on Saturday the 29th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, for Battaliton Parade. Each captain will be exmake at that time his annual return without fail.

E. G. MANGUM,

Colonel Commandant.

WHEAT & FLAX-SEED WANTED. WILL give one dollar and forty cents per

ortion to its weight
or give one dollar and twenty cents
decreed at my mill on Little ARRIS.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of October, 1836, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. William P. Jones Mary Jones

John Kelly Samuel Kirkland William Kirkland Absalom Kennedy

L

M

Barney Lasley Fielding Leathers

Priestly Mangum Geo- or Elizabeth Ma

N

James A. McNeill Wiley Moss

Mary Nelson

John Primrose \$

Mark Piggott

Mies Anna Ray John Reding David Roach James Raney

William Sykes Mrs. George Smith C. C. Smith John Strayhorn

M. Steintal

Page Spariett

Samuel Scarlett Nancy Sivel Royd. H Stanly

Sheriff of Urange 3 Col. John Stockard

John Taylor, C. C. Blissbeth Thompson Richard Thompson William Thompson

James T. Turry

Cmaar Whitted

Wm. B. Walin

Aifred S. Waugh & George Watker

Lucy Wilson 2

James Watson.

Sulivan Tugh

Jane Adams James Armstrong Mins M. P. Ashe

James S. Bouldin James H. Bowman Richard O. Britton

homas Culberho ho Carothers homas Couch Elijah Couch James Cole ny Coal Sidney Carroll
Alfred Chambles Cornelia Cox Hugh Curry Catlet Campbell Clerk of the Superior

William Duskin Thomas Devereux

Mr. Ferrel Martha E. Foreman John L. Foreman 3 Geo. W. Freeman Geo. W. Phillip Pry William Gattig

Pumphret Gooch Green B Gilbert H Joseph D. Hughes James L. Haughton Rufus A. Harrison Thomas B. Hill

Juseph startshorn Lewis Hutchins Louis House Elizabeth M. Jones Col. Cad. Jones

Charles Johnston Those calling for advertised letters will

say they are advertised Post Office removed to one door east of the store of Mossrs, O. F. Long & Co.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

ALL letters to go by either of the stages should be ledged in the Post Office one half four before and down on mail days

THOS. CLANCY, P. M. New Establishment.

THE subscriber has opened a Leather Store in Hillsborough, in the house for many years occupied by Mrs. Wilfong, nearly opposite to Mr. Stephen Moore's Store, where he A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER. of the best quality, from his new Tan Yard at his mills, and from New York.

is mure, and from New York. He has in his couployment a first rate work-tan, of great experience, who understands aming and Dressing Leather of all kinds in LEATHER

will be said at the usual prices for CASH, or it will be exchanged at fair prices for Wheat, Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Green or Dry Hides, Bees Wax, Tallow or Menton Buet,

or for Ten Bark of good quality. WHISKEY and BRANDY wift be sold at the ame place, by the gollon or barrel.

Wheat, Corn or Rys, will be purchased for
fash, when barter will not suit.
This business will not admit of credit, there-

fore all transactions will be parter or cash.

As this is the first instance in this country here so general a system of exchange ha peen proposed, he has reason to hope that he ill meet with encouragement.
Wheat and Corn will be purchased for Cash as usual at the mill. J. S. SMITH

September 27

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity-September Term, 1836.

N pursuance of a dicree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, 1 shall proceed to sail, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth adday in November next, on a credit of one divo years, the LANDS of Jacob Garit

One tract of 60 acres on Stony Creek, One tract of 18 acres, and one tract of 22 acres on Daughton's Creek. One tract of 100 acres on Jordan's Creek.

JAMES WEBB, C. 4 M. September 6.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Orange County.

In Equity-September Term, 1836.

N pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of six

House and Lot

now occupied by Latimer & Mebane, on the late David Kyle. JAMES WEBB, C. 4 M.

September 6.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

JOB-PRINTING, Executed at this Office with nestness, accuracy and despatch. LOOK AT THIS!!



LATIMER & MEBANE AVE just received from New York and Phi-ladelphia, and now offer for sale, the lar-gest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensoare, Hats and Shoes besides many other articles too tedious to men-tion. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same. LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat. Sepiember 6.

ALL claims due to the estate of JAMES CLANCY, deceased, without distinction, which are unperiod on the 15th November west, will be put in suit. This course is necessary to enable the administrator to settle the estate in the time prescribed by lam. The notes and accounts due to the estate will be left with MICRLE & NORWOOD, till the 15th of No. veinber, to whom payment may be made.

J. W. NORWOOD, Adm'r.

September 14. 188

FORTUNE'S HOME!! \$10,000 for 84!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, POR THE BENEFIT OF

THE CADA Y BUESLEAC CHT Eleventh Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at GREENSBOROUCH on Saturday, the 20th of October.

W THE POPULAR TERMINATING PIGURE STATE Stevenson & Points, Manager

CAPITAL | \$10,000!

Principal Prizes. One prize of \$10,000-one of \$4,000

one of \$3,000 one of \$2,000 six of \$1,000-ten of \$500besides many of \$400, \$300, \$200, &c. amounting in all to

180.00 Dollars!!

Whole Tickets. 4 dellars Halves. 2 dollars 1 dollar Quarters, ILP All prizes payable in CASH, forty days

fter the drawing, subject to a deduction of hi . Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the rough, N.C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent. August 26

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the sub solution of the subseriber on the 18th of last month, a large Sorrel (or some would say Bay) WARE, may years old, about his feet high, some whate in her face, awinneyed in one shoulder, some hair rubbed off her fore arm. Any taformation will be thankfully received, or the reward above paid on delivery of the Mare to me, at Ford Creek Post Office, Grawille county.

EATON J. WHITE.

WILLIAM W. OBAT'S Invaluable OINTMENT. FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tu-mours. Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Sprains at Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head. Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlowsand a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beck with's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, POR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS.

September 8.

LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell One Hundred acres of AOGD LAND, lying in the north of the town of Hilleborough; it is a part of the Old Theophiles Thomason Tract. And also several unimproved Lots in the town. Apply for terms, &c. to J. W. NORWOOD, my agent. WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

September 14.

APPRENTICE WANTED. The subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

NOTICE.

HAVE appointed WILLIS B. DILLIARD my Agent, to transact all business for me

JAMES TRICE. Seutember 22.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED. BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Basiness, if application be urade soon.

June 16. 23—

FOR SALE. A PINE TONED PLANT TOTTE IS TO PROSERVATION. For serves inquire at the August 25. The John Anhey's 35.

NOTIOE

TPHE subscriber having qualified as ancested of the last with and testament of his decorated father, Will-Liam Kirkland, at it. August term of Orange County Coort, melay requests all persons indebted to his tester to make payment without delay; and requires all the creditors to bring forward their semands within the period prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred.

JOHN II. KIDES JOHN U. KIRKLAND, Err.

Angust 25.

PUCLIC SALE.

ON the 1st day of November next, at the late sesidence of my deceased father, I will sell

Houshold and Kischen Furniture, Stock, consisting of Hogs, Coms, livrees and Sheep; Also, the grop of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Osts, &c.

ogether with the

Farming Utensils, Wagons, &c. &c. Terms. - Credit of nine months - notes with JOHN U. KIRKLAND, Ez'r.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of the late Wm. Kirkland, the concerns of WM. Kirkland LAND & SON and WM. KIRKLAND & Co. have been dissolved. I hereby request all persons indebted to the said conserus to come for ward immediately and retain their hately and settle their respe JOHN U. KIRKLAND.

Surviving Partner.

September 4.

LINE OF PACKETS To Payetteville.

APHE Schooners CARULINE and CAEES
NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON,
and TOW BOATS, will take measurement
Goods at New York and deliver them at Fay.
etteville, at the established rates, free of all ther charges. Heavy Goods will be taken as above specif

ed, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, he subject to atomage and he hor of stering, which we trust will be selder required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are f the newest construction and light draugh

in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Payetteville. All persons shipping Goods by the I persons shipping Goods by tire above line, please hand a list of the Goods shipped to ers. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me. WILLIAM DOUGALL. Proprietor. WILKINGS & BELDEN.

Agents at Fayetteville, Beptember 8.

AHANDSOME Mahogany Sideboard, FOR SALE.

> Inquire of JAMES WEBB.

April 21. CASH and GOODS! WILL give Cash or Goods for 3,000 yards of Tow or Tow & Cot-

ton Cloth. R. MODERWELL. June 30 86-

NOTICE.

PHE partnership of WALKER ANDERSON & Co. being dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be continued by ROBERT MODERWEL, the remaining partner. The debts due to Walker Anderson & Co. it is hoped, will be paid immediately without further trouble to Robert Moderwel, it

WALKER ANDERSON. ROBERT MODERWEL

TAKE great pleasure in acknowledging the libersi patronage given the Merca-tile House of Walker Anderson & Co. and in this way beg the liberty of assuring the customers, that I will endeavour, by all proper means to merit a continuance of their favours. William T. Shields is now in New York purchasing a Spring Supply.

Consulting in his purchases

lity and economy, Goods shall be afforded to customers on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. ROBERT MODERWEL.

TOWN ORDINANCE.



T a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, it was Ordeined, That no person whatever shall hitch or tie any horse, mare, gelding, mule of jackson, to any tree, or the fixtures around any tree planted or standing along and by the side walks of any street in said town, ander the penalty of one dollar for each offence; and if the offender be a slave, he or she shall be posished corporally, not exceeding fifteen lashed.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOS. CLANCY, T. Clerk. April 7.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A TEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CRUTS IF FAID IN ALVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expination of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.— And to paper will be discontinued until all arrearges are paid, unless at the option of the publisher are paid, unless at the option of the pu Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratic.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-massers in the estate.

All letters upon business releases to the per must be post part.

PASSA

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